8122164 S7355-1A

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

June 1986 Published July 1986

SIZE OF BUSINESS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Eighty-one percent of the state's employers covered by Unemployment Insurance had fewer than 10 employees during 1985. This exemplifies the predominance of small businesses in South Dakota.

Though a majority of the firms in South Dakota employ fewer than 10 persons, each size of business plays an important role in the state's economy.

Smaller firms -- those with zero to nine employees -- employ 48,596 persons, or 22.2 percent of the state's covered workers. As the table below shows, no other size class of businesses employs more persons than the state's smallest businesses.

SIZE OF BUSINESS IN SOUTH DAKOTA*

Size of Firms (Employees)	Number of Employers This Size	Percent of Employers This Size	Total Number of Employees in this Group	Percent of Employees in this Group
0-9	17,887	81.0	48,596	22.2
10-19	2,163	9.8	28,855	13.2
20-49	1,304	5.9	39,750	18.2
50-99	453	2.1	30,984	14.2
100-249	192	0.9	28,312	12.9
250-499	47	0.2	15,396	7.0
500-999	15	0.1	9,345	4.3
1000 or more	10	.0	17,392	8.0
TOTALS	22,071	100.0	218,630	100.0

Size of Firms (Employees)	Total Wages Paid by Employers in This Group	Percent of Wages Paid in This Group
0-9	$143,644,354	19.6
10-19	94,887,911	13.0
20-49	125,548,724	17.1
50-99	95,350,159	13.0
100-249	100,258,740	13.7
250-499	56,498,495	7.7
500-999	36,841,616	5.0
1000 or more	79,639,553	10.9
TOTALS	$732,669,552	100.0

*Data are for the first quarter of 1985.

SOURCE: South Dakota Employment and Wages Covered by Unemployment Insurance, 1985.

INSIDE...

Labor Market In June.....2
South Dakota Nonfarm Employment..6
Sioux Falls Nonfarm Employment..7
Rapid City Nonfarm Employment..8

REPORT COVERS 95 PERCENT OF STATE'S EMPLOYERS

Information about size of businesses is compiled from employers' unemployment insurance contribution returns filed for the January through March 1985 calendar quarter. This information is published by the Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor in South Dakota Employment and Wages Covered by Unemployment Insurance, 1985. This report covers employment and wages for approximately 95 percent of South Dakota's nonfarm workers, as well as some of its farm workers.

The table on the previous page also shows the importance of mid-sized and large employers in the state. The state's mid-sized employers -- those with 10 to 49 employees -- accounted for 31.4 percent of the state's covered employment and paid 30.1 percent of the wages, though making up only 15.7 percent of the state's firms.

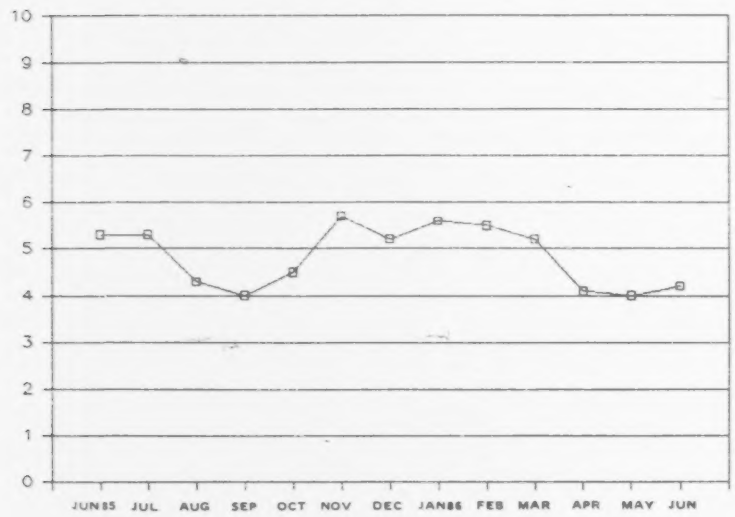
Of all employers in South Dakota, only 3.3 percent had 50 or more employees during the first quarter of 1985. However, these employers employed 101,429 persons, or 46.4 percent of all covered employees, and paid 50.3 percent of the total wages.

According to the Employment and Wages publication, an average of 234,592 persons were employed and covered by unemployment insurance in 1985. This is the highest annual average level of covered employment recorded in South Dakota and the third consecutive year covered employment has increased.

The number of covered employers also reached record marks during 1985, with an average of 23,044 covered by unemployment insurance. Those employers also paid a record $3,275,983,443 in wages.

This information about businesses in South Dakota shows that each size of business plays an important role in the state's economy.

SOUTH DAKOTA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN JUNE

Total nonfarm employment reached its highest 1986 monthly level in June, at 256,300. This was an increase from both the previous month's level and the year-ago level. An increase of 3,800 was noted from the May level, while employment was up 1,300 from the June, 1985 level.

Over-the-year employment gains were made in the services, government and manufacturing industries. Employment in the services industry hit a record June high of 60,600, surpassing the previous June high of 59,800 recorded in 1984. New specialized services being offered by health care employers, such as outpatient services, hospices and alcohol and drug treatment, account for the majority of the 900-job increase within the services industry.

Government employment saw a growth of 1,400 jobs from the June, 1985 level. A large portion of these jobs, 900, were within the local government sector. This growth can be partially attributed to the hiring of primary election and summer workers.

An over-the-year employment gain was also made in the manufacturing industry, which grew by 400 jobs. Growth within this industry was evenly distributed between the durable and nondurable goods sectors.

Employment remained stable in the wholesale and retail trade industry over the year, while decreases were found in the construction and transportation/public utilities industries. Construction jobs were down 500 over the year. Transportation and public utilities employment was down 500 from the June 1985 level, partially due to a labor dispute within this industry. Another contributing factor was the continuing decline of employment in the telephone communications sector, brought about by consolidation of personnel and services.

MONTH-TO-MONTH EMPLOYMENT CHANGE

On a month-to-month basis, employment increases were made in eight of the nine major industries. The wholesale and retail trade industry saw the largest increase and was up 1,300 jobs. Much of this growth was concentrated in eating and drinking establishments.

Government employment was up 1,200 over the May level. Here again, growth can be credited to the employment of primary election and summer workers. This growth helped offset employment decreases in both the local and state education sectors which are traditionally concurrent with the ending of the school year.

The construction and manufacturing industries both noted employment gains of 700 jobs. The only industry noting an over-the-month decline was transportation and public utilities, which fell by 400 jobs. This was largely within the transportation sector and was due to employment declines among those providing bus service to school districts.

The June unemployment rate in South Dakota was 4.2 percent, compared with the June, 1985 rate of 4.8 percent and the May rate of 4.0 percent. The labor force reached approximately 366,400 in June. Approximately 351,100 South Dakotans were employed and 15,300 were unemployed during the month.

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	June 1986 (1)				June 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	119,644,000	110,869,000	8,775,000	7.3(3)	116,572,000	107,819,000	8,753,000	7.5(3)
South Dakota	366,400	351,100	15,300	4.2	362,200	345,000	17,300	4.8
Sioux Falls MSA	71,636	69,165	2,471	3.4	69,549	66,885	2,664	3.8
Rapid City MSA	39,880	38,365	1,515	3.8	39,728	37,177	2,551	6.4
Aurora	1,756	1,679	77	4.4	1,634	1,571	63	3.9
Beadle	9,648	9,300	348	3.6	9,558	9,161	397	4.2
Bennett	1,682	1,626	56	3.3	1,588	1,523	65	4.1
Bon Homme	3,631	3,534	97	2.7	3,602	3,491	111	3.1
Brookings	13,913	13,115	798	5.7	13,788	12,947	841	6.1
Brown	20,631	19,524	1,107	5.4	20,095	18,951	1,144	5.7
Brule	3,008	2,892	116	3.9	3,036	2,879	157	5.2
Buffalo	489	416	73	14.9	485	416	69	14.2
Butte	3,505	3,378	127	3.6	3,699	3,567	132	3.6
Campbell	1,233	1,199	34	2.8	1,209	1,186	23	1.9
Charles Mix	4,553	4,218	335	7.4	4,410	4,071	339	7.7
Clark	2,156	2,081	75	3.5	2,119	2,010	109	5.1
Clay	6,565	6,181	384	5.8	6,499	6,213	286	4.4
Codington	12,069	11,445	624	5.2	11,627	11,152	475	4.1
Corson	1,613	1,467	146	9.1	1,585	1,447	138	8.7
Custer	4,526	4,357	169	3.7	4,561	4,417	144	3.2
Davison	8,844	8,612	232	2.6	8,997	8,681	316	3.5
Day	3,635	3,515	120	3.3	3,629	3,460	169	4.7
Deuel	2,523	2,373	150	5.9	2,425	2,310	115	4.7
Dewey	2,372	2,132	240	10.1	2,296	2,064	232	10.1
Douglas	1,980	1,853	127	6.4	1,858	1,822	36	1.9
Edmunds	2,464	2,406	58	2.4	2,828	2,408	420	14.9
Fall River	4,022	3,915	107	2.7	3,918	3,826	92	2.3
Faulk	1,383	1,357	26	1.9	1,385	1,322	63	4.5
Grant	4,665	4,478	187	4.0	4,591	4,374	217	4.7
Gregory	2,613	2,538	75	2.9	2,678	2,594	84	3.1
Haakon	1,264	1,219	45	3.6	1,323	1,296	27	2.0
Hamlin	2,549	2,452	97	3.8	2,508	2,447	61	2.4
Hand	2,283	2,244	39	1.7	2,234	2,173	61	2.7
Hanson	1,556	1,524	32	2.1	1,594	1,554	40	2.5
Harding	822	815	7	0.9	888	873	15	1.7
Hughes	9,262	8,893	369	4.0	8,796	8,470	326	3.7
Hutchinson	4,592	4,407	185	4.0	4,547	4,424	123	2.7
Hyde	965	943	22	2.3	959	930	29	3.0
Jackson	2,179	2,082	97	4.5	1,922	1,840	82	4.3

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

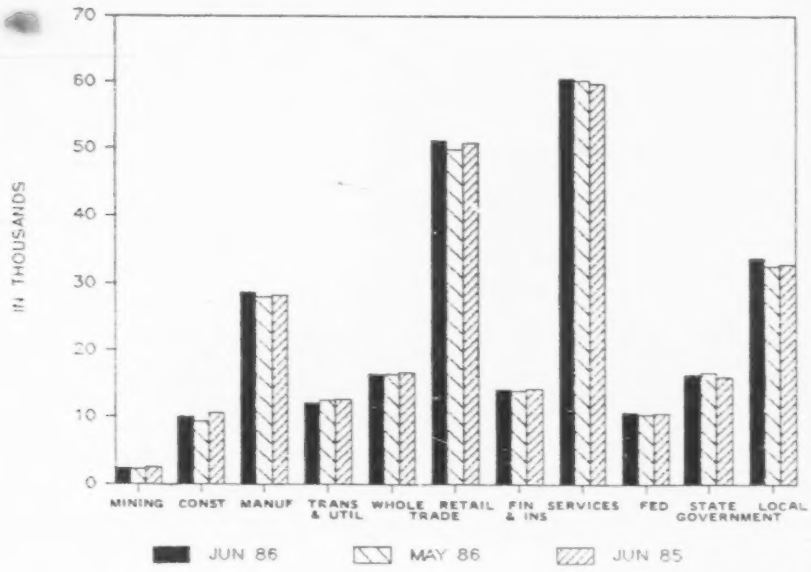
	June 1986 (1)				June 1985			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,316	1,305	11	0.8	1,342	1,309	33	2.5
Jones	757	744	13	1.7	777	760	17	2.2
Kingsbury	3,322	3,191	131	3.9	3,254	3,149	105	3.2
Lake	5,180	4,877	303	5.8	5,264	4,902	362	6.9
Lawrence	10,056	9,515	541	5.4	9,944	9,497	447	4.5
Lincoln	7,152	6,879	273	3.8	7,383	7,023	360	4.9
Lyman	1,751	1,646	105	6.0	1,740	1,648	92	5.3
McCook	3,053	2,929	124	4.1	2,956	2,826	130	4.4
McPherson	1,911	1,838	73	3.8	1,926	1,775	151	7.8
Marshall	2,352	2,258	94	4.0	2,399	2,288	111	4.6
Meade	9,624	9,268	356	3.7	9,908	9,498	410	4.1
Mellette	868	801	67	7.7	831	741	90	10.8
Miner	1,509	1,413	96	6.4	1,479	1,423	56	3.8
Minnehaha	71,636	69,165	2,471	3.4	69,549	66,885	2,664	3.8
Moody	3,685	3,518	167	4.5	3,523	3,362	161	4.6
Pennington	39,880	38,365	1,515	3.8	39,728	37,177	2,551	6.4
Perkins	2,739	2,679	60	2.2	2,720	2,661	59	2.2
Potter	1,617	1,593	24	1.5	1,632	1,576	56	3.4
Roberts	4,985	4,717	268	5.4	4,913	4,652	261	5.3
Sanborn	1,351	1,295	56	4.1	1,277	1,241	36	2.8
Shannon	2,982	2,628	354	11.9	3,057	2,647	410	13.4
Spink	4,001	3,939	62	1.5	3,986	3,884	102	2.6
Stanley	1,625	1,588	37	2.3	1,600	1,521	79	4.9
Sully	1,056	1,035	21	2.0	987	960	27	2.7
Todd	2,826	2,584	242	8.6	2,760	2,524	236	8.6
Tripp	3,427	3,367	60	1.8	3,491	3,414	77	2.2
Turner	4,492	4,380	112	2.5	4,608	4,466	142	3.1
Union	5,591	5,282	309	5.5	5,576	5,229	347	6.2
Walworth	3,302	3,190	112	3.4	3,249	3,163	86	2.6
Yankton	10,463	10,085	378	3.6	10,503	9,991	512	4.9
Ziebach	949	855	94	9.9	1,011	886	125	12.4

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

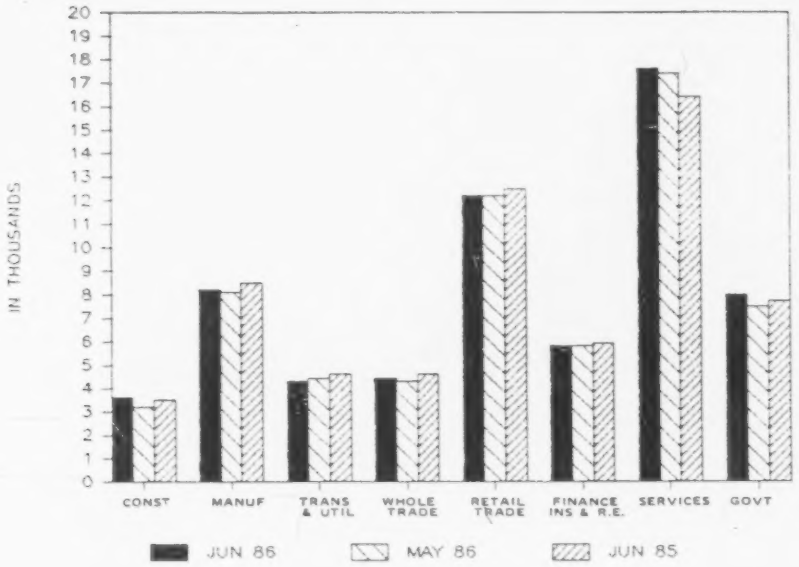
(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.1 and 7.3. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	JUNE 1986	MAY 1986	JUNE 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	256.3	252.5	255.0	1.5	.5
MINING	2.4	2.3	2.5	4.3	-4.0
CONSTRUCTION	10.1	9.4	10.6	7.4	-4.7
MANUFACTURING	28.6	27.9	28.2	2.5	1.4
Durable Goods	15.6	15.1	15.4	3.3	1.3
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9.4	9.1	9.3	3.3	1.1
Nondurable Goods	13.0	12.8	12.8	1.6	1.6
Food & Kindred Products	7.6	7.5	7.4	1.3	2.7
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.8	2.8	2.7	.0	3.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.1	12.5	12.6	-3.2	-4.0
Transportation	7.1	7.5	7.2	-5.3	-1.4
Communication	2.6	2.8	3.0	-7.1	-13.3
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2.3	2.3	2.4	.0	-4.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	67.7	66.4	67.7	2.0	.0
Wholesale Trade	16.4	16.4	16.7	.0	-1.8
Durable Goods	7.1	7.2	7.7	-1.4	-7.8
Nondurable Goods	9.3	9.2	9.0	1.1	3.3
Retail Trade	51.3	50.0	50.9	2.6	.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	14.1	14.0	14.2	.7	-.7
SERVICES	60.6	60.3	59.7	.5	1.5
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	17.2	16.0	16.9	7.5	1.8
Medical and Health	23.2	23.0	22.6	.9	2.7
Educational, Membership & Social	16.6	17.8	16.5	-6.7	.6
GOVERNMENT	60.9	59.7	59.5	2.0	2.4
Federal	10.8	10.5	10.6	2.9	1.9
State	16.2	16.6	16.0	-2.4	1.3
State Education	5.7	8.1	5.7	-29.6	.0
Local	33.8	32.6	32.9	3.7	2.7
Local Education	17.6	19.2	17.5	-8.3	.6

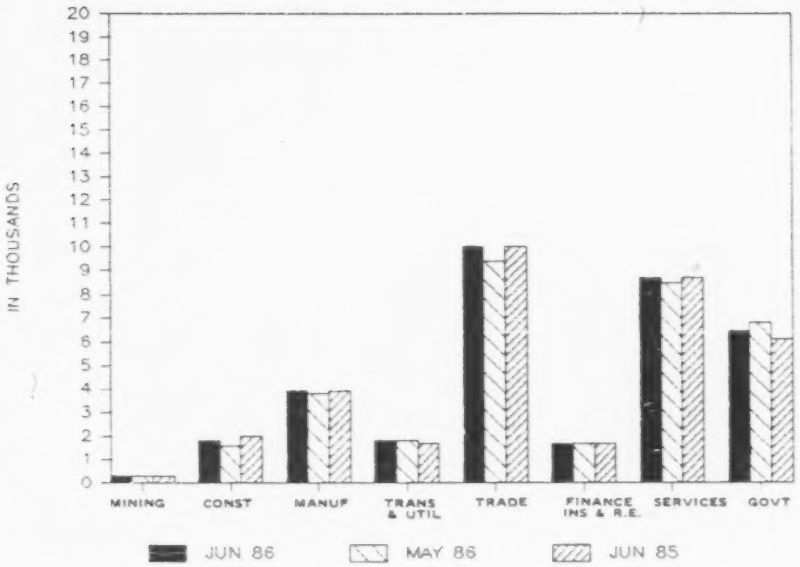
SIOUX FALLS MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	JUNE 1986	MAY 1986	JUNE 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	64.2	63.0	63.7	1.9	.8
1/ MINING	—	—	—	—	—
CONSTRUCTION	3.6	3.2	3.5	12.5	2.9
MANUFACTURING	8.2	8.1	8.5	1.2	-3.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	4.3	4.4	4.6	-2.3	-6.5
TRADE	16.6	16.5	17.1	.6	-2.9
Wholesale Trade	4.4	4.3	4.6	2.3	-4.3
Retail Trade	12.2	12.2	12.5	.0	-2.4
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	5.8	5.8	5.9	.0	-1.7
SERVICES	17.6	17.4	16.4	1.1	7.3
GOVERNMENT	8.0	7.5	7.7	6.7	3.9

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

RAPID CITY MSA NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	JUNE 1986	MAY 1986	JUNE 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	34.6	33.9	34.4	2.1	.6
MINING	0.3	0.3	0.3	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.8	1.6	2.0	12.5	-10.0
MANUFACTURING	3.9	3.8	3.9	2.6	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTIL.	1.8	1.8	1.7	.0	5.9
TRADE	10.0	9.4	10.0	6.4	.0
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	1.7	1.7	1.7	.0	.0
SERVICES	8.7	8.5	8.7	2.4	.0
GOVERNMENT	6.4	6.8	6.1	-5.9	4.9

The figures on Pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NOTE: The data on pages 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 and the Hours and Earnings of Production and Related Workers data on page 9 are developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	JUNE 1986	MAY 1986	JUNE 1985	JUNE 1986	MAY 1986	JUNE 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.....	21,551	20,984	21,596	42.1	42.3	42.9
Durable Goods.....	12,186	11,734	12,198	42.2	41.6	41.8
Nondurable Goods..	9,365	9,250	9,398	42.0	43.2	44.4
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.....	6,273	6,131	6,314	47.2	46.5	48.7

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	JUNE 1986	MAY 1986	JUNE 1985	JUNE 1986	MAY 1986	JUNE 1985
South Dakota Statewide						
Manufacturing.....	$327.54	$326.13	$314.89	$7.78	$7.71	$7.34
Durable Goods.....	310.17	306.18	304.30	7.35	7.36	7.28
Nondurable Goods..	350.70	352.08	329.45	8.35	8.15	7.42
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing.....	$381.38	$375.72	$354.05	$8.08	$8.08	$7.27

The term "production and related workers" includes supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, warehousing, shipping, maintaining, recordkeeping and other services closely associated with production operations. The data cover full-time and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	MAY 1986	APR. 1986	MAY 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items.....	326.3	325.3	321.3	.3	1.6
Food & Beverages....	309.4	308.5	301.0	.3	2.8
Housing.....	358.5	358.0	348.5	.1	2.9
Apparel.....	206.4	207.3	205.3	-.4	.5
Transportation.....	305.7	303.3	321.4	.8	-4.9
Medical Care.....	429.7	428.0	399.5	.4	7.6
Entertainment.....	272.9	272.3	263.6	.2	3.5

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1]

NUMBER

	JUNE 1986	MAY 1986	JUNE 1985
Sex, Total	2,404	2,488	2,659
Male	1,147	1,432	1,238
Female	1,257	1,056	1,421
Race, Total	2,404	2,488	2,659
White	2,087	2,234	2,343
Nonwhite	317	254	316
Age, Total	2,404	2,488	2,659
Under 45	1,772	1,870	1,971
Over 45	632	618	688
[2] Industry, Total	2,404	2,488	2,659
Mining	12	22	47
Construction	249	378	204
Manufacturing	673	704	864
Transportation & Public Utilities	88	97	80
Trade	582	582	614
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	67	65	62
Services	607	542	644
Government	126	98	144
[2] Occupation, Total	2,404	2,488	2,659
Professional & Managerial	319	271	385
Clerical and Sales	569	507	588
Services	366	297	308
Processing	62	53	52
Machine Trade	132	137	102
Benchwork	402	423	623
Structural Work	359	543	359
Other	195	257	242
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,404	2,488	2,659
1-2 Weeks	483	405	504
3-4 Weeks	278	265	375
5-14 Weeks	922	877	936
15 Weeks & Over	721	941	844

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

	JUNE 1986	MAY 1986	JUNE 1985	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims.....	2,118	1,555	3,107	36.2	-31.8
B. Weeks Claimed.....	10,173	9,884	10,903	2.9	-6.7
C. Amount of Benefit Payments..	805,780	1,101,824	860,129	-26.9	-6.3
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$32,986,500	$33,717,600	$28,043,400	-2.2	17.6
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals).....	5,927	8,159	5,772	-27.4	2.7
F. Nonfarm Placements.....	6,738	5,113	5,867	31.8	14.8
G. Nonfarm Job Openings.....	7,743	6,186	6,415	25.2	20.7

	June 1986
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$52,221

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	June 1986 People	June 1986 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed.....	43	$7,606
J. Partial Employment.....	103	$8,675

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the state Unemployment Insurance program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our state program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants by Job Service.

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

BULK RATE

PRESORTED 3RD CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. Department of Labor
Permit NO. G-12

Labor Market Information Center
P.O. Box 4730
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57402-4730

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use $300

FORWARDING AND ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

Congress Information Center
SRI 4520 East
West Highway
Bethesda, MD 20814

DID YOU KNOW???

In 1985, it was estimated that 27.3 jobs were provided by each million dollars expended in the construction industry in South Dakota. Of these, approximately 12.4 jobs were provided directly in the construction industry. Another 14.9 jobs were indirectly created within other industries.

A total of 702,600,000 dollars was expended in the construction industry in South Dakota in 1985. This equates to the provision of approximately 19,041 jobs. A total of 8,712 jobs were created within the construction industry itself, and another 10,469 jobs were created in other industries.

The multipliers used for estimating the number of jobs which are generated by expenditures in the construction industry were developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Only expenditures which are subject to excise tax were included in these estimations. Data on expenditures in the construction industry were taken from 1985 South Dakota excise tax reports.

JOB SERVICE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA · GREAT SEAL · 1889 ·